



INVINCIBLE BANNER.

Invincible Banner! the flag of the Free!
 O! where treads the foot that would trample on thee?
 Or the hands to fold till triumph is won,
 And the eagle looks proud, as of old, to the sun?
 Give tears for the parting—a murmur of prayer—
 Then forward! the fame of our standard to share!
 With a welcome to wounding, and combat and scars,
 And the glory of death—for the stripes and the stars.

Knoxville, Saturday, June 11, 1864.

Rebel Cruelties.

The rebels, as our forces press them, and as their prospects become more gloomy, become desperate, and increase their barbarities. They display their malice by shooting and hanging negroes found in the Union lines, they wreak their vengeance upon Union prisoners by starving them out in loathsome prisons, filled with vermin. Now they are turning their attention to Union ladies, and they are starving and imprisoning them, as though they were brutes, and their most deadly foes upon the field of battle. Late information from Richmond announces the following startling facts, which illustrate:

Day by day the rebels become more desperate and cruel. They are no longer satisfied with casting Union men in prison to starve and be devoured by vermin, but are brutally outraging defenseless women. More than a dozen ladies, suspected of entertaining Union sentiments, have been torn from their homes and families, and thrown into Castle Thunder within the last three weeks. A few weeks ago Mrs. Rice, a Union lady of Richmond, succeeded in getting North, when it transpired that she had concealed at her home Col. Stright and other Union officers, who escaped from the Libby. This led the rebel authorities to believe that there were more of Mrs. Rice's stripe to be found, and detectives were set to work to hunt them up. Nearly all the ladies with whom Mrs. Rice was on terms of intimacy have been arrested and incarcerated. Gen. Winder swore that he would be revenged for the arrest of his mother at the North a few weeks ago, and that every Union woman in Richmond should suffer for it. It is to be hoped that General Grant and the noble armies under his command will not leave these helpless women much longer at the mercy of the rebel tyrants. Among the ladies arrested was Mrs. Devos, residing at No. 112 Franklin street, whose husband has been for nearly three years in Europe. She was dragged from her children, the youngest only 3½ years of age, and thrown in that dreadful sepulchre, Castle Thunder. On the second day she went mad with grief, and on the third day she died.

What groans of horror were uttered throughout Dixie by the imprisonment of two or three female women, notorious rebel spies, by the United States authorities, soon after the war began. Instance the case of Mrs. Greenshaw, who, in any other country, would have been executed as a spy. That noted rebel female spy, Belle Boyd, was put in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, and how it horror-struck all Dixie. But East Tennessee females of the Union school, have been treated with more cruelty by the rebel soldiers and authorities, than even these villains are doing at Richmond. No copperheaded sympathizer with the rebellion has cried out for mercy for them.

Wolford on Brownlow.

As was to be expected, Col. Wolford took an active part in the proceedings of the late Prentice-Guthrie Convention at Louisville. He made a speech to that Convention, brimful of the most intolerable antagonism to the government. The speech is reported somewhat elaborately in the Louisville Democrat, and we refer to it today only to call attention to the following reflections on Dr. Wm. G. Brownlow:

Parson Brownlow, too, was thought a good agent for the Government in the work of restoration, being a preacher, and therefore a good man. He had been put in prison by the rebels, though released by them. He was made Collector of Internal Revenue at the "Port of Knoxville"—a new office to make perhaps some lawyer can explain. The Parson, I am told, was poor before the war. He counts his millions now. He doesn't divide fairly the proceeds of his office with Abraham. He is empowered to confiscate property—he levies big contributions off his old secession neighbors, and there is no telling how much of the whole enters his private purse. If Brownlow goes on for two years more at his present rate he will own all Tennessee.

William G. Brownlow needs no defense against such charges as the above, and if he did he is quite able to make a defense for himself. There is no man in the country better qualified to take care of himself. However, the charges uttered against the spotless character of Dr. Brownlow are so superlatively infamous that we feel it our duty to characterize them as wickedly false in every particular.

The office which Dr. Brownlow fills may be "a new office" to Col. Wolford, but it is an office nevertheless authorized by the legislation of Congress, which some of his Kentucky friends in the House of Representatives voted for, too. It is not true that he is collector of Internal Revenue at the Port of Knoxville, and in asserting that he is, Col. Wolford displays an ignorance only excused by the fiendish attacks on the personal character of Mr. Brownlow.

Col. Wolford says: "The Parson, I am told, was poor before the war. He counts his millions now." Observe that Wolford qualifies his statements as to the financial condition of the Parson before the war, but there is no qualification of the latter sentence quoted. It is soundly stated as a fact

that he "counts his millions now." Who believes it? What citizen of East Tennessee—be he Unionist, copperhead or rebel—will not instantly vindicate Brownlow from such a charge? We warrant there is not one in this division of the State, except, perhaps, those who, for interested motives, doubtless suggested the policy of arraigning Brownlow on a charge which no one has ever dared heretofore to whisper against him. He has always had his share of enemies, but none ever doubted his personal integrity.

But why this effort to blast the good name of Parson Brownlow? Even if all were true alleged against him, that is not the reason why the indictment is preferred, for the copperheads never make charges against their own thieves. So this lie is hatched up because Dr. Brownlow desires to rid this State of slavery. This is why the accusations are made. Let no one be astonished at the fact. Slavery has well nigh ruined the country, and of course it should not be expected to respect an individual. Brownlow is in the way. He must be sacrificed, or co-operate with the advocates of the Majority Report. Every man whose knee is not supple at the feet of the institution must take the consequences of having his private character maligned unstinted and without cessation. There are none so high that they will not be attacked—none so low as to escape the venomous persecutions of the friends of slavery. Slavery dies hard, but it will die, and such unscrupulous efforts to prolong its life will only serve to hasten its demise.

In this connection it may not be improper to state that Gov. Bramlette has authorized Wolford to raise a regiment of troops ostensibly for the defense of the State, but really we have no doubt to intimidate the friends of the Administration. Assuredly, these men mistake the temper of the friends of the Government if they suppose that a man dishonorably dismissed the service will be permitted to command Federal troops.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

National Convention Assembled.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The National Union Convention assembled this morning, in the Front street Theatre. Six hundred delegates present, including many from remote Territories. New Mexico sent a delegate.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order at noon, making a brief address, proposing Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as temporary chairman, which announcement was received with great applause, which was renewed on his taking the chair. Dr. Breckinridge, in a brief speech, returned thanks for the honor and explained the considerations which induced him to attend the Convention.

G. A. Shaw, of Massachusetts, and P. Dore, of New York, were appointed temporary Secretaries. Rev. Mr. Miles invoked the Divine blessing on the proceedings of the Convention.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted as the rules of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Lane, all the States except Missouri (which has sent two sets of delegates) were called upon to nominate members to compose the committee on credentials, and that committee was then appointed.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The National Convention has just nominated, by acclamation, Abraham Lincoln for President.

June 8th, P. M.—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

General George H. Thomas.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

General Thomas on both days was among his men all the time, sitting on his steed like a grim old warrior as he is, whom neither success nor disaster can move.

He often exposed himself to danger, but always does so in the strict line of duty. Watching every movement of his troops, as far as possible, especially the process of placing artillery in advantageous positions, he sits upon his horse carelessly, to the casual observer, and if everything progresses satisfactorily he caresses his whiskers, moving his right hand down upon them from the chin. If anything critical presents itself, up goes his whiskers, the strokes upward being more numerous. In a minute his staff has entirely disappeared, in a minute they return to his side, and down goes his whiskers again, and a physiological quiet is perceptible.

When he transmits orders he always prefaces them with "Give my commands" to General Davis, and tell him, "and," "Present my compliments to General Howard, and tell him to advance his artillery," &c.—General Thomas is one of the most even-tempered men in the army without doubt. The officers are proud of him; the men would die for him—do die for him. Everything goes on like clock in his army. No irregularities, no procrastination. Every man is at his post at the proper time.

A Rebel "Roll of Infamy."

The following named citizens, of foreign birth, enrolled in the 19th Virginia Battalion, by order of the Governor of the Commonwealth, for the defense of Richmond, threw down their arms on yesterday morning in the presence of the enemy, at the fight on the Brooke Turnpike, and refused to fight in the cause of liberty and the Southern Confederacy. They were placed under arrest and sent into the city, guarded by a detachment of the President's Maryland Guard, and committed to Castle Thunder, by order of Governor Smith, until such time as the grave charge against them can be investigated.

The following is the black list: Sergeant Ruggieri, Corporal Pasquini, J. Spriogioni, S. Mudi, J. Arrata, S. Augustine, John Chisa, G. Biamia, James Johnston, F. Berni, A. Berni, B. Berni, F. Beacini, F. Conani, F. Compedani, V. Deboni, L. Gilioni, P. Lombardi, C. Lazzarini, Soliveri, P. Panicali, S. J. Sannock, J. Lombardi, Dennis O'Day.

The rascals, twenty-five in number, are all Italians, but two, and made fortunes out of the war, and the sale of peanuts and confectionery at their stands on Main street. When brought to the Castle they were

searched, and large quantities of gold coin, greenbacks, jewelry and gold watches were found on their persons, showing conclusively, that there existed among them a secret understanding to desert to the enemy upon the first opportunity, carrying their worldly effects with them and leaving their families here, some of them to become a burden to the Young Men's Christian Association, and other charity-dispensing societies.

If we mistake not, the rules of war demand that the soldier who throws down his arms, in the face of the foe, and refuses to fight, is himself liable to be shot on the spot. We understand they all claim foreign protection, an immunity from the perils of the battlefield when the common heritage of the people is at stake. If so, they should have clung to Italy, and not come among a people who love freedom better than life, and are willing to fight for it.—*Richmond Examiner, May 13th.*

From the Nashville Times, June 1.

Are our Resources Equal to the Emergency.

Under this head the Philadelphia North American, one of the oldest and perhaps the ablest financial and commercial journal in the country, discusses and reviews the pecuniary state of the nation very elaborately.

The American says that people ask: Are our financial resources equal to the enormous and unprecedented strain to which this gigantic war subjects them? Is the inflation of the currency excessive? Are investments in the national loan safe, and are we secure against any and all forms of repudiation, or of depreciation equivalent to it, in all the obligations of the country?

It replies: Suppose an opposite state of affairs from the present, and that all the manufactured products of the country were twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than in 1860. Cheaper labor in the same proportion: cheaper farm products, cattle, horses, grain, and all the staples of exportation. Who does not see that suffering and losses would follow, and that the great war on our hands would fall with ten-fold severity upon the strength and resources of our people? Even if the prices of 1860 had been simply maintained, no class of citizens—merchants, farmers, nor laborers—would have borne the trial as easily as they now bear it. The great fact is patent to every man that the turn of the flames is wonderfully favorable to the visible business of nine-tenths of the people; that they are prosperous to an unprecedented degree, and that the country can and will easily pay such taxes as nobody, three years ago, would have dared to suggest, or to believe possible in the United States in the most prosperous times.

Still the point in question is: Can we pay the debt that has accrued and will accrue, the principal in good times, and the interest in coin as we go? This is the main question, and really the only question. This interest we do pay now, and pay it easily. The revenues, present and prospective, are ample for all such purposes.—It is proposed to raise three hundred millions by internal taxes—really a sum larger than is necessary—but still that can be paid, if levied. The increased duties on imports will raise the revenue from that source to one hundred and fifty millions, probably. For April the receipts from customs at New York alone were \$14,658,537.

In April, 1863, - - - \$382,817

increase in 1864, - - - \$10,769,766

And this enormous increase was all under the old rates, though, of course, incited by the expectation of higher duties at a later period. Suppose that both and all sources yielded but three hundred and fifty millions, what reason is there, then, to doubt that the whole demand will be met, and that something beyond the mere interest will be paid on the public debt every year from this time forth?

The chief point of controversy is over the soundness or unsoundness of the currency. There are \$150,000,000 of greenbacks issued; about \$17,000,000 of fractional currency afloat on an average, and \$25,000,000 of interest-bearing legal tender notes. Opponents of the present financial policy call these issues excessive; declare that they have caused ruinous inflations, and that they will collapse in the end. For these assertions there appears some reason, if it is all, as they assert, actual currency, to which the old banks add their notes, swelling the volume much beyond anything known. But there are many great abatement from these aggregates in the actual currency used in business. In the first place, a large share of the issues of the government is kept out of the ordinary channels of trade in various ways; it is paid for unusual purposes, and is held largely in reserve, both by the government and the people. This is proved by the fact that it does not crowd the monetary channels, nor gather at its centres. Enough of it can rarely be got for payments on account of loans, and it has more than once been at a premium in New York for such purposes. These greenbacks are undoubtedly largely held by the people of the interior when paid out for produce, or in any way by the government, being always better than ordinary bank notes, at least in all the western States. It is not too much to assume that half the entire volume of greenbacks issued is held out of use as currency, much as gold was held in ordinary times before the war.

The same reasons apply still more forcibly to the new issues of the five per cent. legal tenders, four fifths of which are held as investment, in fact. They are worth more than currency everywhere, and as interest accrued on them they are laid aside as a reserve. The suits they are they will suddenly be thrown on the market as currency when the coupons are cut off, but though a few may be, the probabilities are that they will run their time, one year, two years, or three years, and be exchanged as bonds would be bearing such interest for such periods.—They greatly assist the government and its creditors, and they do not crowd the currency.

Again, the immensely increased volume of currency required for a system of cash payments in business must be considered. Money of the United States now largely supplies the place of business paper in former times. How much business was created by the credit system of 1860 and previous year which does not now exist at all? and in what does a greenback or a five per cent. interest note received in payment for goods sold inflate the currency more than a note of hand then received, which was discounted, sold or deposited, as the interests of the merchants receiving it required? He always attempted to employ his paper before, now he can safely employ it, because it has the national endorsement. Business

is stimulated and made profitable by the change, it is true, but it is not, therefore, made unsound and to threaten a collapse. More money is wanted, every plain man knows and feels, and the arguments of the theorists to about the dangers anticipated are trash. He disregards them entirely.

In truth, there is not now, nor will there be when the issues of new national banks extend to twice their present volume—any surfeit of currency in actual business.

The constantly increasing trade and business of the country, demands an increase of the circulating medium.

To say that because a hundred millions of currency sufficed ten years ago, the issue of two hundred millions now would reduce its value fifty per cent., is to ignore all the progress made—to attempt to feed two thousand men on what is only enough for half that number.

Making up the figures of present and former currency, therefore, the true account is nearly as follows:

In 1860 we had in circulation

Bank notes.....	\$207,102,000
Gold, any.....	150,000,000
Silver and copper, small.....	20,000,000
Total.....	\$377,102,000

In 1864 we have in circulation

Bank notes.....	\$165,000,000
Gold, old Pacific.....	10,000,000
Fractional currency.....	17,500,000
Greenbacks.....	250,000,000
National banks.....	9,000,000
Total.....	\$551,500,000

When the immense increase of all kinds of business is considered, the extension and growth of the country and the substitution of cash payments for credits almost everywhere, who can see in these facts any reason for anticipating the ruin of the public credit? And if the public credit is not weakened through the currency, there is nothing that can destroy it, except the success of the rebellion.

The success of the rebellion; this is what the people have to fear. If it succeeds we shall indeed be ruined in purse, as well as politically debased, enslaved and utterly wrecked. Let us rally around our common government; if we can save it, we need no pecuniary ruin, for the strength and amazing energies of the nation will make it prosper in spite of the war debt, and pay off every cent of it.

Public Meeting in Blount.

A number of unconditional Union citizens of Blount county met together at the Court House in Maryville on Saturday evening, May 14th, 1864, and proceeded to organize a public meeting by the appointment of Martin C. Brown, President, and requesting M. McTeer to act as Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, when, on motion, Capt. Samuel H. Rowan, Dr. John Blankinship, Samuel F. Bell, David Goddard, and Robert H. Calten, Esqs., were appointed a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee retired, and after a short time returned and submitted the following report:

We, a portion of the unconditional Union men of Blount county, who have assembled for the purpose of deliberating upon questions that are better to be of vital interest to us as a people and a State, and to give utterance to our views, do declare, that

WHEREAS, A large portion of our State have gone into the wicked rebellion inaugurated by the Cotton States, the legitimate fruits of which is, as seen, the desolation of our country, the destruction of our peace and property as communities, the utter ruin of our State financially and commercially, and the complete overthrow of all civil institutions; and whereas, our State now lies languishing in all her grand resources, and prostrate in all her moral and social relations, we call upon every lover of free government to aid in the restoration of civil law and order under the government of the United States. And whereas, slavery has been the great disturbing element, the "bone of contention," by which bad men and designing politicians were enabled to deceive the people into their wicked and uncalculated rebellion; Therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of a convention being immediately called to revise our State constitution.

Resolved, That when said convention assemble, slavery in Tennessee be immediately and unconditionally abolished, and we are in favor of the call of the Legislature as soon as thought practicable.

Resolved, That we are opposed to, and saw with regret the copperhead sentiment so strongly manifested in the late Knoxville Convention.

Resolved, That we endorse the administration and war policy of President Lincoln, and will support him for the next Presidency if nominated by the National Convention which convenes at Baltimore the 7th of June, 1864.

All of which was adopted by the meeting.

Dr. J. Blankinship offered the following:

Resolved, That we, as loyal citizens of Blount county, East Tennessee, are for any and all means to crush out and subjugate this wicked rebellion, that is being waged by the traitors South, for the purpose of trying to set up a slave monarchy, which would destroy our liberties, both civil and religious, in this country for all time to come. That we ever will love and cherish the name of Major General A. E. Burnside for reclaiming our glorious East Tennessee from the tyranny of the rebel hordes of Jeff Davis; that we claim the protection of the Government of the United States; that the Federal Union must, shall, and will be preserved, and perpetuated; that the rising generation, and the generations yet unborn, will rise up and call those blessed who are in the army of the United States.

Which was also adopted.

On motion of Captain Rowan, Resolved, That the secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to Dr. W. G. Brownlow for publication in the Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator, and that the Nashville Daily Times be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

MARTIN C. BROWN, President.

M. McTEER, Secretary.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Patterson & Herrick, manufacturers of tin-plate, block-tin and sheet-iron, Nos. 23 and 25 East Second street, Cincinnati, O. This firm manufactures and keeps on hand a splendid assortment of tin-ware of the best quality. Sutters and dealers in Tennessee will do well to call here before purchasing elsewhere.

If Brownlow goes on for two years more at his present rate he will own all Tennessee.—*Col. Wolford's Louisville speech.*

And if Wolford goes on for two months more at his present rate of abusing the Government, he will own a part of Fort Warren.

The Chivalry of the Rebel Gen. Lee.

"When monkeys are gods, what must the people be?" Robert E. Lee, commander of the rebel army, is deemed the paragon of Southern chivalry. The rebels have always been vain of being led by one of such pure blood, such stainless honor. Justly enough by their standard. But let us put him to a civilized test.

What is his blood? His grandfather, R. H. Lee, had the taint of treason in him.—Writing in 1790, on the Federal Constitution, he said, "When we (the South) attain our natural degree of population, I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice, with dissolving the bond which binds us together." His great uncle, "Light-Horse Harry," was stigmatized by Jefferson, who knew him well, as "an intriguer," "an informer," "a miserable tergiversator." Maj. Gen. Charles Lee, of Revolutionary memory, and a kinsman, was, as one may see by Irving's Washington, not only a calumniator of Washington, but was a plottier to supersede him; he was tried by court-martial, after the battle of Monmouth, was found guilty of disobedience of orders, misbehavior before the enemy, and disrespect to the Commander-in-Chief; was subsequently dismissed from the service in disgrace, and soon afterward died in Berkeley county, Virginia, leaving in his will these words: "I desire most earnestly that I may not be buried in any church or church-yard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or consecrated meeting-house; for, since I resided in this country, I have kept so much bad company, while living, that I do not choose to continue when dead." The great uncle, Arthur Lee, was the liberator of Franklin and Jay and Jefferson, and is described by Tucker, in his life of the latter, to have been "singularly impracticable in his temper and disposition." The uncle, Henry Lee, was in Congress at the time of the Presidential struggle between Jefferson and Burr, and, according to Tucker, advised "desperate measures" to defeat the former; and he was a man of such bad character that when, in 1830, Gen. Jackson, whose fiery partisan he had been, sent his nomination to the Senate for the consulship at Algiers, Mr. Tazewell, of his own party and State, Chairman on Foreign Relations, reported against it, and it was unanimously rejected. It would be difficult to name an old family in this country, of any historical mark, whose "blood" has been shown to be of worse quality than that of the Lees of Virginia.

But it is not family that makes the gentleman, or the reverse. It is personal honor. Has Robert E. Lee this? We say emphatically that he has it not. He is deficient in its very first and most essential element—truth. He is as mendacious as Beauregard himself. This can be proven incontrovertibly, and that too without going back of the history of the last fortnight. On the 14th of this month he issued an address to his soldiers, which we have published. It is brief, but it contains five broad falsehoods.

The first is that "a part of the enemy's force threatening the Valley of Virginia has been routed by General Imboden, and driven back to the Potomac." This, if it means anything, refers to the withdrawal of Sigel across the Shenandoah, when confronted with superior forces. He experienced no rout, and little loss, and, instead of being back to the Potomac, was then seventy miles south of Potomac.

The second is that "a portion of General Averill's forces had been dispersed by Gens. Morgan and Jones, who are in pursuit of the remainder." There was no such dispersion, no such pursuit. Gen. Averill most successfully accomplished the destruction of connections and of stores, and everything which he undertook.

The third is that "Northern journals of the 16th inst. announce the surrender of Gen. Steele, in Arkansas, with an army of 9,000 men." The Northern journals of that date, or of any other date, made no such announcement, except as reproduced in extracts from Richmond papers, which their own advocates from Arkansas had previously contradicted. Gen. Lee has been guilty of the trickery of imputing to the Northern papers statements which are expressly given as rebel representations.

The fourth is that "the cavalry force sent by Gen. Grant to attack Richmond has been repulsed, and retired toward the Peninsula." This relates to Gen. Sheridan's expedition, the most daring, brilliant, and completely successful raid of the war. It was never sent to "attack Richmond," was never repulsed, but went straight through, like a besom of destruction, from the Potomac to the James, in spite of Job. Stuart, who perished in his effort to prevent it.

The fifth is that "every demonstration of the enemy south of the James River has, up to this time, been successfully repelled." On the contrary, every demonstration, without an exception, had been successful, for, at that time, the demonstration upon Fort Darling had not been made, and those upon the railroads had invariably succeeded, and positions had been secured of great importance, which our forces held, and still hold, in defiance of the enemy.

Now these misstatements must have been wilful. They are of a character that precludes the possibility of their being the product of mere misapprehension. Lee deliberately and flagitiously lied. If he be said in his behalf that he did it in order to keep up the drooping spirits of his soldiers, we have to say that it is an expedient which no soldier of honor ever adopts. No Commander of the Army of the Potomac been guilty of anything of the kind. Grant or Meade would die on the spot before they would degrade their own manhood, and insult the manhood of their soldiers, by such deception.

The simple truth is that the very fact of a soldier's abandoning his flag involves an abandonment of character. Lee received his military education from the government, had been constantly honored and trusted by the government, and it was the extreme of perfidy in him to turn traitor against the government. The soul that could once work itself up to a crime like that is capable of any violation of professional honor or moral duty. Amazement is often expressed at the displays of turpitude by rebels who were formerly reputed high-minded men. But we do not sufficiently appreciate the terribly demoralizing effect of the very act of committing treason. It is not morally possible to perpetrate this supreme crime without wrenching and in fact breaking down the whole moral nature. Treason cannot be committed on any scale without its malignity extending to every part of the moral constitution. Fidelity lies at the very core of sound character, and when that rots, all goes.—*New York Times.*

Special attention is directed to advertisement of Wm. Dodd & Co., one of the oldest, cheapest, and most reliable Houses in Cincinnati. John I. Huff, active business young man, from our office connected with the house, where he always is found ready to show his Tennessee acquaintances a large and carefully selected stock of goods on very favorable terms.

Wallace & Ringel, 134 Walnut street, Cincinnati, do an extensive wholesale business in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods. The stock is of the very best quality, and not fail to please every one. Our friend going to Cincinnati to trade will find Atkins, of East Tennessee, in his bow ready to fill all bills, on the most reasonable terms.

The Latest News.

New York, June 4.—The Herald's correspondence from headquarters of cavalry corps, gives details of an engagement at Cold Harbor. It was brought on by both parties attempting to establish a line of picket guards. Custar's dismounted men came to the aid of Merritt and Devin, and the last New York Dragoons charged in, driving the rebels two or three miles, and obliging them to leave their dead and wounded on the field. Lorbert followed up, and spent the night four miles in advance.

Another fight occurred on Friday. As Merritt's brigade was pressing toward Cold Harbor, in the evening, they came upon the enemy's cavalry, reinforced by three regiments of North Carolina infantry. Merritt pitched into them with his regulars, and was strongly supported by Devin and Custar.

The action gave us Cold Harbor, and if Lee is at Mechanicsville, as is supposed, it very nearly turns his right flank, and is a great point gained.

A deserter from the rebel ram Richmond states that Fort Darling mounts fifty heavy guns, and is considered by the rebels as impregnable to gunboats. Three iron-clads, now lying before the fort, aided by several fire-ships and infernal machines, are preparing to attack our fleet.

The New York Herald's Headquarters Army of the Potomac correspondence, dated 31st ult., says, all that was done yesterday and Monday was nothing more than a series of attempts to ascertain the enemy's position.

The Tribune's correspondent, on the 31st ult., at 10 P. M., says a line of rebel rifle-pits has been carried on the wing in front of Hancock. There has been desultory firing all day, by Wright's corps, which is very close to the rebels. Each party wishes the other to commence the attack.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 10 A. M.

To Major General Dix: Dispatches from General Grant's headquarters, dated 3d, have just been received. No operations on Thursday.

Yesterday, at 4:30 A. M., Grant made an assault on the enemy's lines, of which he makes the following report:

We assaulted at 4:30 A. M., driving the enemy within his intrenchments at all points, but without gaining a decided advantage. We now occupy a position close to the enemy—in some places within fifty yards.

Our loss is not severe, nor do I suppose the enemy lost heavily. We captured over three hundred prisoners, mostly from Breckinridge.

Another official report, but not from Gen. Grant, estimates our killed and wounded at 3,000. Among the killed are Col. Haskill, 36th Wis., Col. Porter, 8th New York Heavy Artillery, and Col. Morris, of the 66th New York. Among the wounded are Gen. R. O. Tyler, seriously—probably lose a foot.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON.

New York, June 5.—The Tribune's special says Sheridan drove the rebels down the Mechanicsville Pike, within five miles of Richmond. Our entire line was considerably advanced. The impression prevails that Lee has withdrawn his main force within the inner defenses of Richmond. His loss the past two days have been largely in excess of ours.

The enemy left all their dead and wounded in front of Warren.

The Sixth Corps and Baldy Smith's forces made a heavy charge, carrying the first line of the enemy's works and taking six or eight hundred prisoners. An hour later the rebels made a tremendous assault and were frightfully slaughtered.

Hancock also repulsed similar assault and inflicted severe loss. The fighting was most desperate. The enemy's loss must have been two or three thousand, ours not exceed four or five hundred.

Burnside's corps showed equal valor in repulsing an attack.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Direct communication has been established between White House and here.

The Herald says of Friday's fight: It was a brief, bloody, but brilliant victory for the 5th corps. Every one of Gen. Martindale's staff was hit.

The Herald's James River correspondent says the iron-clad fleet have moved to abreast of Butler's right, which is very markedly entrenched on the Peninsula. A ward by the Appomattox and James River and east of the Richmond and Peninsula railroad, which railroad our army has been enabled to reach with mounted guns.

New York, June 7.—The New York Tribune's Cold Harbor special says the prisoners have been taken from all corps, Lee's army proper. This shows that the enemy has used everything he could command. This may induce the enemy's retreat across the Chickahominy.

The enemy attacked the 2d corps last night, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Sheridan took Bottom Ridge.

Another Tribune correspondent says Friday's fight, that owing to the character of the enemy's work it was decided possible to renew the assault. At noon the men rested in a new position.

Gen. Grant says that the capture of Richmond is only a question of time, and he confides as to his ability to take it.